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NEW NEOTROPICAL *BACCHA* FABRICIUS (SYRPHIDAE: DIPTERA)

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The genus *Baccha* Fabricius is represented in America by more than a hundred species. In the tropics it almost wholly replaces *Syrphus* Fabricius and allied genera. The larvae feed upon aphids and mealy bugs, playing an important part in the control of these pests. In order to facilitate the identification of representatives of the genus I present a key to the species now available for study. About twenty species, mostly described from Central America, are omitted. Unless otherwise stated the types are in The American Museum of Natural History.

BACCHA FABRICIUS

FABRICIUS, 1805, Syst. Antl., p. 199.

Ocyptamus MACQUART, 1834, Hist. Nat. Dipt., I, p. 554.

This genus comprises slender species of rather diverse form, some being extremely slender, while others have the abdomen with parallel sides and not at all constricted basally. The separation of *Ocyptamus* Macquart is not feasible and this genus is here considered as forming only a group in the genus *Baccha*.

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Apical crossvein conspicuously bisinuate (*punctata* Shannon?) ..... *adspersa* Fabricius.

63.—Wings hyaline with a transverse median triangle and the base brown ..... *lemur* Osten Sacken.
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64.—Anterior four femora black or brown, the apex narrowly pale ..... 65.
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66.—Scutellar pile distinct and erect, even though short ..... 67.
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67.—Scutellum with whitish pile ..... 68.
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68.—Occipital cilia white ..... 69.
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70.—Wings strongly brown on basal half; opaque markings on fifth segment not approximated behind *shropshirei* Curran.
Wings weakly brown on basal half; opaque markings on fifth segment narrowly separated posteriorly ..... *braziliensis*, n. sp.

71.—Third abdominal segment of female wider than long ..... *zeteki* Curran.
Third abdominal segment of female longer than wide ..... *smarti*, n. sp.

72.—Face yellow laterally ..... 73.
Face wholly steel-blue *panamensis* Curran.

73.—Pteropleura black-haired ..... 74.
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74.—Wings brown on basal half ..... *nitidula* Curran.
Wings brown on basal three-fourths ..... 75.

75.—Mesonotum with pair of broadly separated cinereous pollinose vittae (male) ..... *transatlantica* Schiner.
Mesonotum not distinctly pale vittate ..... *simulata*, n. sp.

76.—Wings brown on more than basal half ..... *clarapex* Wiedemann.
Wings almost uniformly brownish or brown on the basal two-fifths and in the whole costal and subcostal cells ..... 77.

77.—Squamal fringe yellow ..... 78.
Squamal fringe brown ..... *johnsoni* Curran.

78.—Abdomen with reddish markings; wings brownish on whole length ..... 79.
Abdomen wholly dark; wings hyaline on more than the apical half ..... 80.

79.—Scutellar fringe black and yellow; mesonotum with pair of narrow golden reddish vittae ..... *summa* Fluke
Scutellar fringe pale; mesonotum not distinctly vittate ..... *batesi*, n. sp.

80.—Mesonotum with two distinct cinereous pollinose vittae (female) ..... *transatlantica* Schiner.
Mesonotum not distinctly vittate ..... *trinidadensis*, n. sp.

81.—Stigmal cell uniformly brownish or luteous ..... 82.
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82.—Sides of mesonotum yellowish in front of the suture ..... 83.
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83.—Disc of scutellum blackish ..... 84.
Scutellum wholly yellowish ..... *stenogaster* Williston.

84.—Yellow side margins of the mesonotum broadly interrupted behind the suture ..... 85.
Yellow side margins entire ..... *ornatipes* Curran.

85.—Pleura yellow below the squamae (*carlota* Curran) ..... *capitata* Loew.
Pleura black posteriorly ..... *pola*, n. sp.
86.—Face black in the middle, yellow laterally ..... 87.
Face wholly black ..... *levissima* Austen.
87.—Wings extensively brown ..... 88.
Only the stigmal cell brown ..... *deceptor* Curran.
88.—Scutellum wholly blue-black ... *costata* Say.
Scutellum brownish red, darker basally. 89.
89.—Abdomen with parallel sides ..... *funebris* Macquart.
Abdomen narrowed basally (*lugubris* Williston) ..... *mexicana* Curran.
90.—Second abdominal segment brown on the basal half except on the sides ..... *cultrata* Austen.
Second segment with a broad, interrupted basal orange fascia ..... *cultrina*, n. sp.

Baccha diffusa, new species

Reddish yellow and black, with ochraceous pollen; abdomen with yellowish vittae. Length, about 12 mm.

FEMALE.—Front reddish in ground color, a black spot on the lunula, dull orange pollinose, the antennal prominence shining; ocellar tubercle opaque black, the vertex black with brownish yellow pollen; in front of the ocelli a narrow metallic bluish vitta extends forward to the anterior fourth of the front. Pile of face and front black, of the occiput wholly reddish yellow. Occiput black, brownish yellow pollinose. Face and cheeks shining reddish yellow, the former paler on the sides; face gently receding, the tubercle large and prominent. Antennae orange, the third segment darkened except basally; arista pale brownish.

Thorax reddish yellow, the mesonotum brownish in ground color except on the broad sides. Mesonotum with a narrow, median ochraceous vitta separating a pair of dull blackish vittae extending from the anterior border to the posterior fourth; outside the median dark vittae is a very broad ochraceous vitta on each side and outside these a rather narrow, incomplete dull blackish vitta that is interrupted at the suture, the pollen between the lateral black vittae and the yellowish lateral borders yellowish brown. Pile very short, yellowish. Scutellum pale brownish with the base and free border reddish yellow; pile black, the very short ventral fringe yellowish.

Legs reddish yellow; posterior femora reddish, becoming brown toward the reddish yellow apex, the posterior tibiae blackish with narrow reddish base and apex. Pile yellow, black on the posterior coxae, femora and tibiae and on the posterior surface of the middle femora.

Wings hyaline, the costal and subcostal cells pale brownish, the base of the wing and a weak cloud before the middle luteous. Alula large. Squamae tinged with brown, with yellow fringe. Halteres pale orange.

First abdominal segment yellow with the posterior third or more brown. Second segment shining brownish with a pair of oblique yellow spots extending from near the middle toward the posterior angles. Third segment black with a pair of broadly separated median yellow vittae that diverge slightly posteriorly and a pair of sublateral vittae that are broadly connected at the base with the median ones, the median ones narrowly separated from the apex of the segment, the lateral ones more widely so; fourth segment similar to the third but the median pale stripes reach the apex of the segment broadly while the lateral ones are much shorter and taper to a point; fifth segment similar to the fourth but the lateral pale stripes are longer, reaching to the apical fifth of the segment; sixth segment brown. Pile black, yellow on the base of the third segment and on the sides of the second. Second abdominal segment moderately broad, widening from the basal third to the apex, the third gently widening from base to apex, the fourth with parallel sides.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, São Paulo, Brazil, January, 1936 (J. Lane).

The wing markings are very similar to those of *livida* Schiner.

Baccha inca, new species

Reddish, yellowish and blackish; wings suffused with brown; abdomen with parallel sides. Length, 12 mm.

FEMALE.—Front brownish in ground color on a little more than the upper half and with trace of a brownish median line on the yellow anterior half; pollen thick, yellowish, concealing the ground color in some lights; behind the ocellar triangle the pollen is brownish. Occiput black, cinereous pollinose. Cheeks linear, yellow. Face pale yellowish, retreating, the tubercle large and prominent. Antennae reddish yellow, the third segment narrowly black above; arista black; second segment projecting strongly into the third on the inner side. Face and front narrow, the face narrowed below, the front very narrow above.

Thorax reddish yellow, the pleura yellow medianly, the mesonotum black except on the broad sides, with brownish pollen and with a pair of very broadly separated, broad cinereous pollinose vittae. The dark ground color of the mesonotum is produced to the lateral margins posteriorly and there is a brownish stain above the bases of the wings. Pile reddish yellow, very short. Scutellum reddish yellow, with a large subcordate dark brown spot on the apical three-fifths, the pile very short and black; no distinct ventral scutellar fringe.

Legs reddish yellow, the anterior four tibiae and tarsi pale yellow; pile yellow.

Wings rather reddish brown, paler posteriorly and on the apical third except along the costa near the apex. Alula large. Squamae and fringe reddish yellow. Halteres pale orange.

First abdominal segment orange with the large basal corners yellow. Second segment orange, with a moderately broad, interrupted dull brownish fascia on the subbasal third, the band very broadly separated from the lateral margins, and with a broader entire band on the subapical third that is less widely separated from the lateral margins. Third segment with the dull brown fascia close to the base of the segment and gently arched, the subapical brown fascia somewhat wider than that on the second segment and moderately separated from the lateral margins, in the middle with a black vitta extending forward from the brown band to the middle of the segment. Fourth segment very similar in color to the third, but the basal brown fascia is practically basal in the middle and the median black vitta practically connects the two dark fasciae. Fifth segment reddish with narrow basal and preapical brownish fasciae connected by the median black vitta. Sixth segment reddish with a large, basal brownish triangle in the middle. Pile black, yellow on the sides of the first segment. Second segment much longer than wide, the third and fourth both longer than wide.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Peru.

The shape of the face and antennae indicate that this species is related to the *dimidiatus* group.

Baccha pinkusi, new species

Black, with yellow and orange markings; wings dark brown; abdomen not constricted. Length, 10 mm.

FEMALE.—Front black, the sides broadly reddish yellow on a little more than the lower half; pile black. Occiput black, yellow pollinose and pilose. Cheeks linear, yellowish. Face yellow, somewhat reddish in the middle, about perpendicular to the tip of the tubercle, thence strongly receding; pile black. Antennae small, orange, the third segment mostly and the arista, brown. Face and front narrow, the front moderately narrowing above.

Thorax black, the mesonotum cupreous; with yellow markings as follows: the humeri, a broad stripe extending over the mesopleura and onto the sternopleura, a spot above the front coxae and a stripe above the wings that extends obscurely inside the lateral margins almost to the humeri and covers the posterior calli. Pile black. Scutellum brownish with the free border yellow; no ventral scutellar fringe.

Legs reddish yellow, the tarsi and posterior knees reddish, posterior femora and tibiae blackish. Pile yellow, black on the posterior coxae, femora and tibiae and on the posterior surface of the middle femora.

Wings dark brown, the alula of medium size. Squamae and their short fringe brown. Halteres dark orange.

Abdomen moderately shining black. First segment yellow on the sides, the second more or less reddish laterally, just behind the middle with a narrow, slightly arched, broadly interrupted reddish fascia that does not nearly reach the lateral margins. Third segment with the lateral margins obscurely reddish, across the middle with a gently arched reddish fascia composed of a pair of broadly separated large spots and a pair of contiguous or narrowly separated small spots. Fourth segment with a pair of broadly separated reddish vittae that are slightly converging posteriorly and extend to the apical fourth of the segment and a pair of oblique spots toward each side on the basal half. Fifth segment with median vittae as on the fourth but these are produced laterally along the base of the segment to connect with lateral reddish vittae that reach to the middle of the segment. Sixth segment wholly black. Pile entirely black. Venter wholly orange. The abdomen is slightly elliptical, the second segment a little wider than long, widening from base to apex, the third much wider than long, the fourth decidedly longer than the third, the fifth about as long as the third.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Tabaquite, Trinidad, August 22, 1933 (A. S. Pinkus).

Baccha anera, new species

Reddish, with black markings and ochraceous pollen; abdomen with four black vittae, not strongly constricted basally; wings cinereous hyaline, with reddish veins. Length, 11 mm.

MALE.—Head pale orange, with ochraceous pollen, the occiput black in ground color; sides of face very broadly semi-translucent. Frontal triangle large, opaque on more than the upper half, shining in front, with a black spot on the lunule and another at the upper fourth; pile black. Vertical triangle opaque black, black pilose, ochraceous behind the ocelli. Occipital cilia and pile yellowish. Cheeks very narrow. Facial tubercle large; pile black. Antennae pale orange.

Thorax pale orange, the pectus somewhat darkened toward the middle. Mesonotum blackish on the median two-thirds but densely clothed with ochraceous pollen which leaves three blackish, thinly pollinose vittae. Pile reddish yellow, black on the disc of the mesonotum and on the scutellum; ventral scutellar fringe reddish yellow.

Legs reddish yellow, the posterior tibiae mostly darkened; pile reddish yellow, black on the posterior tibiae, on the subapical half or more of the posterior femora and on the posterior subapical third of the middle femora.

Wings cinereous hyaline with luteous tinge on the basal half, the veins yellowish, becoming brown apically. Alula large. Squamae and halteres orange.

First and second abdominal segments reddish, the second with or without a triangular median black vitta on the basal half. Third and following segments orange, with four moderately broad black vittae, the median pair approxi-

mate, separated by less than their width, the outer pair lying half way between them and the lateral margins. Pile black, yellowish only on the sides and extreme base of the first segment. Abdomen broad basally, slightly increasing in width to the end of the third segment.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, and paratype, male, Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

This species is related to the *livida* group, being connected with *livida* through such species as *flavipennis* Wiedemann.

Baccha rica, new species

Reddish yellow species, with black and brown markings; abdomen not constricted, slightly widening apically; wings dull orange to pale brownish. Length, 9.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Face pale orange, paler laterally, obscurely pollinose. Front dull orange, brown above, with a broad parallel-sided median vitta extending from the ocelli to the lunule, the pile black. Occiput yellow pilose, the upper cilia black, the pollen yellowish. Cheeks linear. Facial tubercle rather low, the face receding below. Antennae pale orange.

Thorax yellow, the mesonotum bronze-brown except on the broad lateral margins, from posterior view with a pair of broad, broadly separated grayish yellow vittae on the anterior two-thirds and with narrow, obscure median line of the same color. Pile inconspicuous, black, the pleura with a few long yellowish hairs. No scutellar fringe.

Legs reddish yellow, wholly pale pilose.

Wings dull orange to pale brownish, the alula normal. Squamae orange, with short fringe. Halteres reddish yellow.

The abdomen of the female is discolored on the apical half but the markings appear to be similar to those of the male and are practically the same on the basal three segments.

MALE.—This specimen was recorded in my paper on the Diptera of Puerto Rico. It lacks head and the thorax is stained. The hind tibiae are darkened on the apical half or more and bear black pile and there is a trace of a brown preapical band on the posterior femora.

First abdominal segment brown with the sides broadly yellow. Second segment brown with the lateral margins obscurely reddish; behind the middle with a broad, very slightly arched, reddish yellow fascia that does not reach the lateral margins. Third segment reddish yellow, the posterior fourth dull brown, in front with a narrow median triangle extending from the base to the middle, and narrowly separated from the triangularly expanded brown lateral margins. Fourth segment black with a very wide, entire reddish yellow vitta on each side of a broad black vitta that expands sharply posteriorly and slightly widens on the anterior half; on the outer side of the yellowish vitta a broad spur extends obliquely into the black lateral border from about the basal fourth to the middle of the segment. The fifth segment bears markings very similar to those on the fourth but the median black vitta is narrower and the spur of pale color is replaced by an extension of the yellowish ground so that it forms a basal, rectangular projection extending half way through the black. Pile wholly black, the hair on the first segment coarse. Venter entirely reddish yellow.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, September 7, 1932 (J. Blanch), received from Dr. Stuart Danforth.

Baccha provocans, new species

Black, with yellowish markings; a small slender species with hyaline wings and brown stigma. Length, 8 mm.

FEMALE.—Front blackish blue, the sides narrowly cinereous pollinose on the lower half, the median half with transverse wrinkles, moderately wide above; pile whitish, very short. Occiput blackish, with silvery white, somewhat squamose pile. Face and cheeks yellow, the former broadly white pollinose on the sides, the cheeks linear; face practically perpendicular, the tubercle large and more prominent than the antennal base. Antennae pale orange, the third segment broadly brown above; arista brown.

Thorax shining black, the broad sides of the mesonotum and the pleura except below, reddish yellow; mesonotum with a large, posteriorly convex hemicircle of pale pollen in front. Scutellum dull reddish yellow. Pile very short, black, pale on the pleura; no ventral scutellar fringe.

Legs yellowish; posterior tibiae, and their femora except the base and apex, rusty reddish; posterior tarsi brownish. Pile inconspicuous, pale, black on the posterior legs.

Wings hyaline, the stigma brown; a faint clouding at the furcation of the second and third veins. Alula linear. Squamae and halteres yellow.

Abdomen shining blackish, the basal corners of the first segment yellow. Second segment with an elongate triangle on each side at the base and a moderately broad band behind the middle reddish. Third segment with broad, reddish basal band and another near the middle; the fourth with a very broad, interrupted reddish basal fascia. Pile very short, black, pale on the sides of the first and second segments. Abdomen long and slender, beginning to broaden about the middle of the third segment.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico, June 29 (Jos. Bequaert).

Baccha argentina, new species

A small, slender, blackish species with reddish abdominal markings; face yellow; wings hyaline. Length, 8 mm.

MALE.—Frontal triangle blackish, moderate in size, strongly granulated, the lunula yellowish with a small black spot in the middle; pile black. Vertical triangle shining black, with very short

black pile. Occiput blackish, cinereous pollinose, with subsquamose silvery white pile. Face and cheeks yellowish, the latter very narrow, the sides of the face broadly white pollinose; face almost perpendicular, the tubercle large and much more prominent than the antennal base. Antennae dull orange; third segment brown on the upper half; arista brown.

Thorax blackish; pleura mostly yellowish, greenish black below and posteriorly but rather thickly pale yellow pollinose. Mesonotum bronze-black, the sides yellow on the whole length, the disc dulled with brownish pollen; in front with a pair of blackish vittae in the form of a narrow, inverted V which is bordered on each side by a large spot of cinereous pollen, the black color shining only toward the sides. Scutellum dull yellowish. Pile inconspicuous, blackish.

Legs reddish yellow; posterior femora with the preapical fourth brownish, their tibiae brownish red basally, brownish apically, leaving a very broad, median yellow band, their tarsi brown. Pile pale, very short, black on the posterior legs and on the posterior surface of the middle femora where it is long.

Wings hyaline, the stigma luteous; alula absent. Squamae very pale yellowish with extremely short, pale fringe. Knob of halteres brown.

Abdomen black, the basal angles of the first segment yellow. Second segment with the basal fifth reddish and with a very broad reddish band just behind the middle. Third segment with broad reddish fascia behind the middle. Fourth segment with an interrupted reddish band occupying about the basal third, the ground color concealed by dense, sericeous pollen from frontal view. The abdomen is very slender and does not begin to broaden before the middle of the third segment. Pile black, short, pale on the sides of the first segment.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Argentina, March.

This species is related to the preceding and to *stenogaster* Williston. *B. stenogaster* has the face dark above and the facial tubercle more prominent and more pointed than in the related species.

Baccha pirata, new species

A blackish species with mostly yellowish thorax and legs; abdomen with almost parallel sides; wings deep brown. Length, 12.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Front wide, subopaque blackish, reddish on the sides of the anterior fifth, the pile of the face and front black; ocellar triangle as wide as long. Occiput yellowish pollinose and pilose. Face orange, reddish yellow pollinose, scarcely retreating below, the tubercle large and shining. Antennae reddish, the third segment slightly wider than long, broadly black above.

Thorax reddish yellow, the mesonotum rather aeneous in ground color except on the broad sides, in the middle with two approximate yellowish pollinose vittae on the anterior half. Pile yellowish. Scutellum reddish with a subtriangular black spot on the basal half; pile short, black; no distinct ventral scutellar fringe.

Legs reddish, the posterior pair brownish; pile black on the posterior four legs, yellow on the anterior pair and on all the coxae.

Wings deep brown, slightly darker in front. Squamae reddish with black fringe; halteres reddish.

Abdomen opaque blackish; first segment metallic, the second with the basal fourth and a broad fascia behind the middle metallic, but appearing slaty because of the grayish pollen, the sides of the first two segments narrowly reddish. Third segment with the apical third slaty metallic and with a narrow, broadly interrupted reddish fascia on the basal fourth which is expanded laterally to reach the base of the segment. Fourth segment with almost the apical third metallic slaty, and with a moderately narrow reddish fascia on the basal fourth that expands somewhat at the lateral margins. Fifth segment with the reddish fascia wider, nearer the base of the segment and more strongly widening laterally, the apical fourth and the following segments metallic with slaty appearance. Pile black except for some pale hairs on the sides of the first segment in front. The abdomen is about 8 mm. long and with almost parallel sides.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, São Paulo, Brazil, November, 1936 (J. Lane).

Baccha cultrina, new species

Very similar to *cultrata* Austen but readily distinguished by the presence of a broad, interrupted yellowish fascia on the base of the second abdominal segment. In the female the median black frontal vitta is narrower than in *cultrata*, the yellow extending upward to the anterior ocellus. In fully colored *cultrata* the wings are dark brown, not brownish luteous as in *cultrina*. Length, 11 to 12 mm.

MALE.—Frontal triangle large, dull orange, a black spot in the middle of the lunula from which a brownish stripe extends back more than half way to the upper angle; pile black. Vertical triangle brown, with yellowish brown pollen. Occiput black in ground color, densely deep yellowish pollinose and with yellowish pile. Cheeks yellow, very narrow. Face sulphur-yellow, and yellow pilose, in profile moderately receding, the tubercle large but low. Antennae orange, the arista and upper border of the third segment brown.

Thorax brownish, the anterior half of the pleura and the broad lateral margins of the mesonotum reddish yellow; mesonotum with some aeneous reflections and with a pair of broadly separated, broad, brownish yellow vittae on the anterior four-fifths. Scutellum yellowish, the disc usually slightly darkened. Pile pale yellow on the pleura, tawny on the mesonotum, black on the scutellum which bears no ventral fringe.

Legs yellow, the posterior femora with a reddish band well before the apex, their tibiae usually brownish and black pilose on the subbasal half; pile pale yellow, mostly black on the posterior surface of the middle femora and sometimes some black hair on the posterior femora near the apical fifth.

Wings brownish luteous, darkened along the costal border. Alula moderately broad. Squamae and fringe yellowish. Halteres orange.

First abdominal segment yellow with an incomplete posterior black fascia. Second segment opaque brown, with a broadly interrupted basal orange fascia and with a broad, arched orange fascia lying mostly behind the middle, the pale band uniting with the orange lateral margins in its full width, the apex of the segment somewhat shining. Third segment with a narrow basal orange fascia and a broad, very gently arched median fascia that is more than two-fifths as wide as the length of the segment and with the lateral margins orange; the orange fascia is interrupted in the middle by a slender brown line. Fourth segment mostly orange; with an almost entire median black vitta, sublateral vittae that extend almost to the basal fourth of the segment and lateral black stripes which do not quite reach the anterior border but broaden on their anterior fifth, all the black vittae broadened and narrowly connected posteriorly. Fifth segment orange with a broad median black vitta and with black lateral borders connected posteriorly with broad sublateral vittae which extend forward to the basal sixth of the segment. Pile black, yellow on the sides of the first segment. Abdomen long and broad with parallel sides.

FEMALE.—Front strongly narrowed above, dull orange below the anterior ocellus, with a rather narrow median brown or black stripe reaching to the lunula; behind the ocelli dull ochraceous pollinose; pile black. Sixth abdominal segment with a median black stripe and with the broad sides black, the black part usually containing a basal orange spot or sublateral stripe. The abdomen broadens slightly from the base to beyond the middle.

TYPES.—Holotype, male and allotype, female, Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, December 30, 1928. Paratypes: eight males and ten females, Barro Colorado, December 22, 1928, to February 13, 1929 (Curran), and one male, March 16, 1933 (F. E. Lutz).

Baccha bassleri, new species

A long slender black species, the wings brown; abdomen longer than the wings. Length, 13 mm.

MALE.—Frontal triangle shining black, strongly rugose in the middle on the lower three-fifths, the upper two-fifths opaque black with a small whitish spot at each side; vertical triangle small, subopaque black. Occiput cinereous yellow pollinose, the black occipital cilia extending to below the middle of the eyes, the pile whitish. Cheeks narrow. Face greenish black, moderately cinereous pollinose, gently receding, the tubercle large and prominent. Pile of the face and front black. Antennae brown, the arista black.

Thorax black, the pleura and pectus with metallic greenish tinge and with cinereous pollen; mesonotum and mesopleura with brown pollen; mesonotum with three narrow black vittae on the median fifth of the anterior half, the sides only thinly pollinose. Pile very short, black, pale on the pleura; no ventral scutellar fringe. Scutellum shining black.

Legs black, the knees obscurely reddish. Pile black, partly pale on the posterior coxae.

Wings brown; alula narrow. Squamae dull orange, with short, tawny fringe. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen opaque black with metallic bronzed markings. First segment black; second with broad basal and apical fasciae and the very broad sides on more than the basal half metallic, the opaque black narrowed to form an elongate vitta which is conspicuously widened at the basal fifth of the segment. Third and fourth segments with markings very similar to those on the second but the basal metallic fascia is a little narrower and the opaque vitta is more strongly broadened in front; fifth segment almost wholly metallic. Pile short, black, the hair on the sides of the first segment rather spine-like.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Middle Rio Ucayali, Peru, November 18, 1923 (H. Bassler).

Baccha nero, new species

Black, the wings lightly dark brown; legs black, the knees very narrowly reddish. Length, 10 mm.

MALE.—Head blue-black, the sides of the frontal triangle steel-blue, the upper half opaque black with a whitish spot at each side, the pile black. Vertical triangle long, bluish, the pile black. Occipital cilia black on the upper half, white below. Cheeks linear. Face rather thinly cinereous pollinose, black pilose above the prominent shining tubercle. Antennae brown, the arista as long as the second and third segments.

Thorax greenish black, the mesonotum brown pollinose except laterally and appearing bronzed in some lights. Pile black, yellowish on the pleura and on the border of the scutellum, the ventral fringe pale. Pleura with yellowish brown to brownish yellow pollen.

Legs black, the tips of the femora and very narrow bases of the tibiae reddish yellow; intermediate segments of the posterior tibiae reddish. Pile black, yellowish on the coxae.

Wings very strongly tinged with dark brown. Squamae and fringe brown. Halteres reddish yellow.

First abdominal segment aeneous or blackish green, the base of the second and the broad lateral margins on the basal two-thirds similarly colored, the dorsum opaque black, but there are indications of a shining fascia at the apical third, the broad apex of the segment shining bronze-

black. Third segment with very large, basal triangles and the apical two-fifths metallic; fourth with similar markings but the apical fascia is narrow; fifth shining black with the disc more or less opaque on the basal half. Pile short and black, the first segment yellowish pilose but with black hairs at the sides anteriorly; second segment with some long pale hairs on the sides of the basal half. Second segment long and slender, scarcely widened toward the apex, the third widening from the basal fifth, very much longer than wide; fourth with parallel sides, the fifth tapering apically.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Kaieteur, British Guiana, September 2, 1937 (Richards and Smart); in British Museum of Natural History.

Baccha schwarzi, new species

Black, with yellow and metallic markings; wings cinereous hyaline; face yellow laterally. Length, 8 mm.

MALE.—Frontal triangle shining greenish black, thinly cinereous pollinose, the sides narrowly yellow, a very small opaque black spot in the upper angle, the slightly roughened area surrounding the lunula shining. Vertical triangle small, black. Pile of frontal and vertical triangles black. Occiput black, cinereous pollinose, whitish pilose. Cheeks black, narrow. Face black, thinly cinereous white pollinose, the sides broadly yellow in ground color; face strongly receding below the low, long tubercle. Antennae dull dark orange, the third segment mostly brownish; arista black.

Thorax greenish black, with rather thin cinereous yellow pollen; mesonotum with brown pollen except laterally, from posterior view with a pair of widely separated yellowish brown vittae and indications of a paler median line. Scutellum greenish black, thinly pale pollinose. Pile of the thorax wholly yellowish.

Legs brown, the tips of the anterior four femora and the broad bases and tips of their tibiae reddish yellow; pile yellowish, black on the apices of the posterior femora, on most of the middle and hind tibiae and on their tarsi.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the stigma brown. Alula broad. Squamae whitish with yellowish fringe. Halteres reddish yellow.

First abdominal segment and basal half of the second laterally, metallic greenish black, the apex bronzed on about the apical fourth, the remainder opaque black with a small, oblique yellow spot on each side just behind the middle. Third segment with a pair of large basal triangles of metallic greenish black, rather narrowly separated from each other basally and extending laterally to beyond the middle of the segment, the apical fifth bronzed; toward each side just before the middle with an oblique, oval yellow spot and on the middle of the segment with a pair of yellow vittae running about half the length of the segment. Fourth segment with shining areas as on the third, but the oblique yellow spots are more basal, larger, and may be connected posteriorly with a yellow stripe that extends along the sides from the base to the middle of the segment; on a little more than the basal half is a pair of widely separated yellow vittae that are parallel on almost their posterior half, the anterior ends gently arched outward but becoming parallel anteriorly where they are broadly separated from the base of the segment. Fifth segment with large basal triangles and the apical third metallic and with a pair of small yellow spots on the basal half which do not nearly reach the base of the segment. Pile whitish; black on the opaque areas. Abdomen clavate, the second segment slightly widened on the apical half, the third widening from base to apex, longer than wide, the fourth decidedly longer than wide and with parallel sides.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Calli District, Western Cordillera, Colombia, 5500 ft., November 19, 1935 (H. F. Schwarz).

Baccha braziliensis, new species

A small bluish black species with the wings somewhat darkened in the middle and wholly white pile on the apical abdominal segments. Length, about 6.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Head bluish black, with cinereous pollen, the front bare except on the sides of the lower half, its median half with fine, transverse wrinkles and one or two strong ridges; pile entirely white. Face rather strongly receding below the low, moderately large shining tubercle. Antennae brownish red, the arista brown.

Thorax bluish black, thinly cinereous pollinose, the mesonotum with a very broad median brown pollinose vitta that expands to cover the whole posterior fourth and with a very broad shining black stripe toward either side that does not reach the anterior margin. Pile whitish, the ventral scutellar fringe long.

Legs black, the apices of the femora reddish, the basal third to one-half of the tibiae yellow. Pile white, black on the apical half of the posterior femora and tibiae, toward the apex of the middle femora posteriorly and on all the tarsi.

Wings hyaline, with a large diffuse, pale brownish cloud in the middle in front, the stigma slightly darker, the base of the wing somewhat brownish. Alula broad. Squamae and halteres whitish.

Abdomen metallic bluish or bluish black, with opaque markings. Second segment with an opaque, subtriangular fascia lying almost wholly behind the middle, the apex of the segment very broadly shining. Third segment with a very large opaque triangle which extends from the posterior fifth to the anterior fourth of the segment; fourth segment with similar opaque triangle but it reaches the base of the segment broadly in the middle. Fifth segment with three opaque triangles that are connected or narrowly separated posteriorly, the apical fifth of the segment shining. Sixth segment shining black. Pile whitish, shorter and black on the opaque areas of the second to fourth segments.

The abdomen is moderately clavate, the second segment widening from near its base to its apex, the third gently widening from near its base to its apex and a little longer than wide.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, southern Brazil (J. Lane).

This species closely resembles *shropshirei* Curran but is at once distinguished by the opaque markings on the fifth abdominal segment.

Baccha smarti, new species

Black, the sides of the face obscurely yellowish on the lower half; wings pale brown on basal two-fifths. Length, 10.5 mm.

FEMALE.—Front moderately wide, shining black, black pilose, on each side below with a triangle of grayish pollen; ocellar triangle a little longer than wide. Upper occipital cilia black, the lower white. Cheeks linear. Face grayish pollinose, the large, prominent tubercle mostly shining. Sides of face rather narrowly yellowish on the lower half, the pile whitish. Antennae brown, the third segment somewhat reddish below at the base; arista slightly longer than the third segment.

Mesonotum and scutellum black, the former brown pollinose except laterally, rather metallic greenish in front of the suture; scutellum rather dull. Pleura metallic greenish black, with white pollen and pile. Mesonotum with short black pile except on the sides in front; scutellum whitish pilose.

Wings brownish basally as far as the apex of the second basal cell and in the costal and subcostal cells. Squamae brownish. Halteres yellow.

Legs black; tips of the femora and broad bases of the tibiae yellowish; intermediate segments of the posterior tarsi reddish yellow, of the others more or less obscure reddish. Pile black, pale only on the pale portions of the posterior tarsi.

First and second segments of the abdomen metallic greenish black, the second with a large opaque black dorsal spot on the basal third and with a broad, entire opaque band on the apical fourth. Third segment with the basal and apical fourth metallic, the anterior fascia strongly widening laterally and with a subtriangular, basal yellow spot on each side. Fourth segment very similarly marked but the lateral, basal spot is small, subrectangular and reddish. Fifth segment bronzed, with the sides shining black, the sixth shining black, somewhat bronzed on the disc. Pile short, black, white on the first segment, basal half of the second laterally and on the yellow spots on the third. Second segment slender, slightly widening on the apical fifth, third strongly widening from base to apex but, conspicuously longer than wide, fourth with parallel sides, the fifth and sixth gently narrowing apically.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Mazaruni, British Guiana, September 16, 1937 (Richards and Smart); in British Museum of Natural History.

Baccha simulata, new species

Black, the face and legs partly yellowish; wings brown on the basal three-fourths. Length, 9 to 11 mm.

MALE.—Frontal triangle black, bluish laterally, shining on the anterior three-fifths, the upper portion opaque black with the sides whitish when seen from above; vertical triangle blue-black. Occiput black, cinereous pollinose and whitish pilose, the black occipital cilia extending to below the middle of the eyes. Cheeks narrow, brown. Face blackish blue, with cinereous pollen, the sides rather narrowly yellow. Pile of face and front black. Facial tubercle small but prominent, the face moderately receding. Antennae reddish brown, the third segment reddish basally on the lower surface; arista brown.

Thorax black, with brown pollen, the pleura, with the exception of the mesopleura, bluish and with cinereous pollen; sides of mesonotum bare posteriorly. Pile brown or black on the dorsum and pteropleura, yellow on the pleura. Scutellum brown, the ventral fringe black.

Legs black, the tips of the femora, broad bases of the tibiae and the second to fourth segments of the posterior tarsi, reddish yellow. Pile black, mostly yellow on the posterior coxae and on the pale segments of the tarsi.

Wings brown, the apical fourth hyaline; alula broad. Squamae obscure yellowish with pale brownish or brownish yellow fringe. Halteres dull reddish yellow.

Abdomen black or brown, with opaque areas as follows: the broad middle of the second segment, expanding behind the middle to form a broad incomplete crossband, the apical fourth of the segment shining; a large triangular area on the third segment extending from the apical fifth to the base and a broad, obscure band across the disc of the fourth segment. Pile black, white on the sides of the first segment. Abdomen moderately clavate; second segment with almost parallel sides, at most slightly widening on the apical half, the third widening from base to apex and much longer than wide.

TYPES.—Holotype, male, Lower Rio Tapiche, Peru, August 28, 1923. Paratypes: one male, same locality as type, August 19, 1923, and two males, Middle Rio Ucayali, Peru, November 17, 18, 1923, all collected by H. Bassler.

This species is very similar to *transatlantica* Schiner but lacks the whitish vittae on the mesonotum. The female will probably have the wings brown on only the basal half.

Baccha batesi, new species

Black, wings brown on more than the basal half and along the costal border; abdomen with

obscure, interrupted reddish fasciae. Length, 13 mm.

FEMALE.—Front metallic dark greenish black in ground color, almost wholly opaque brownish, the sides broadly whitish pollinose on the anterior half, the greenish ground showing through from anterior view; front rather strongly narrowed above and black pilose. Occiput black, cinereous white pollinose, with white pile, the upper orbital cilia black. Cheeks black, narrow. Face black on more than the median third, the sides yellow, whitish pollinose, white pilose, some black pile above; in profile gently receding, the tubercle moderately large and prominent. Antennae brown, the third segment narrowly reddish at the base below.

Thorax black, the pleura and notopleura somewhat metallic green, whitish pollinose; posterior half of the mesopleura and a large, contiguous spot on the sternopleura yellow in ground color. Mesonotum bronze-black and moderately thickly brown pollinose, the pile wholly black. Scutellum brown with blackish base, the pile black; ventral scutellar fringe yellow. Pleura with white pile.

Legs brownish red; preapical third of the posterior femora, posterior tibiae except the narrow base, a very broad preapical band on the middle tibiae and the basal four-fifths of the first segment of the posterior tarsi blackish, the apical segments of the posterior tarsi yellow. Pile black, white on the apical segments of the posterior tarsi.

Wings brown to slightly beyond the posterior crossvein and broadly along the costal border to the apex, the distal portion cinereous hyaline. Squamae and fringe white. Halteres brown with yellow knob.

Abdomen black with metallic, reddish and opaque markings. First segment metallic greenish black. Second segment with the disc opaque black, the apical fourth and large basal triangles that extend to the apical third and are narrowly connected basally, metallic. Third segment with markings as on the second but the basal triangles are largely obscure reddish in color. Fourth segment with the apical fifth metallic; the basal triangles transverse and not reaching the middle of the segment and only very narrowly connected basally, the reddish fascia occupying almost the basal fourth of the segment and very broadly connected in the middle. Fifth segment subopaque black on the disc, reddish brown apically, the basal triangles broadly separated from each other and obscurely reddish; sixth segment shining brownish red; the sides of the fifth broadly shining on the whole length. Pile black, white on the sides of the first segment and on the basal triangles of the second to fourth segments. The abdomen is rather strongly clavate; second segment gently widening on the apical half, the third and fourth gradually widening from base to apex.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, San Sebastian, Reu., Guatemala, June 14, 1931 (Marston Bates).

Baccha trinidadensis, new species

Black and greenish black, the legs partly yellowish, the wings brownish on the basal two-fifths. Length, 11 mm.

FEMALE.—Front shining black, below the middle with a white pollinose triangle on each side, moderately narrow above; pile black. Occiput cinereous white pollinose and white pilose, the upper orbital cilia black. Cheeks very narrow. Face black, the sides moderately broadly yellow, whitish pollinose and pilose. Face conspicuously receding, the tubercle large and prominent. Antennae brownish, the third segment broadly reddish below on the basal third; arista shining reddish brown.

Thorax black, the pleura and notopleura metallic greenish black and cinereous pollinose. Mesonotum brown pollinose and with short black pile. Scutellum shining black, the ventral fringe pale yellowish, the pile very short and black.

Legs black; apices of the femora, basal third of the middle and fifth of the front and posterior tibiae, yellowish; tip of first segment and following two and one-half segments of the posterior tarsi reddish yellow, the intermediate segments of the anterior four tarsi reddish. Pile black, whitish on the posterior coxae.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the stigma and basal two-fifths pale brown. Alula broad. Squamae yellowish brown, with brown fringe. Halteres reddish yellow.

Abdomen metallic greenish black and opaque. Second segment with a very broad median vitta and a broad fascia on the preapical fourth, opaque, the vitta greatly narrowed at the middle of the segment and not nearly reaching the base. Third segment with almost the apical third and large basal triangles which are narrowly united in the middle metallic. Fourth segment with markings similar to the third but the opaque band scarcely reaches the sides of the segment. Fifth segment shining black with only obscure opaque markings, the sixth wholly shining black. Abdomen rather strongly clavate; second segment cylindrical and only slightly widening to the apex, the third strongly widening from base to apex. Venter metallic greenish black, the apical half of the fourth sternite opaque, the apical half of the fifth and whole of the sixth shining black. Pile black, white on the sides of the first segment and on the sides of the basal half of the second and third.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Tabaquite, Trinidad, August 22, 1933 (A. S. Pinkus).

Baccha pola, new species

Black and yellowish, the wings slightly darkened on the basal two-fifths; abdomen constricted toward the base; face with median black stripe. Length, 9 mm.

MALE.—Face and front shining blue-black, almost the lateral third of the face and the broad sides of the frontal triangle yellow, the latter large, black pilose. Vertical triangle black, with

black hair. Occiput black, yellow pilose, the upper orbital cilia brown. Cheeks narrow, reddish. Facial tubercle large, not prominent, the face receding below. Antennae orange, the third segment brown above.

Thorax blue-black; pleura with a broad yellow stripe extending over the posterior half of the mesopleura and onto the sternopleura; mesonotum with three very broad, dull brownish vittae, the sides yellow from the humeri to above the bases of the wings, but the immediate border brown behind the humeri; posterior calli and narrow base of scutellum pale yellow, the scutellum shining brownish. Pile yellowish, black on the posterior calli and on the scutellum, the ventral scutellar fringe yellow.

Legs reddish yellow; basal fourth of middle femora, posterior femora except the apex, posterior tibiae and basal half of the first segment of the posterior tarsi brown. Pile yellowish, brown on the posterior femora and tibiae and on the posterior surface of the middle femora.

Wings cinereous hyaline, the subcostal cell and a weak, narrow band on the anterior half at the basal two-fifths of the wing brownish, the basal third of the wing somewhat luteous. Alula large. Squamae and fringe reddish yellow. Knob of halteres reddish yellow with brown base.

First abdominal segment yellow with the broad posterior border brown. Second segment brownish with a very large subapical triangle opaque blackish. Third segment brown, dull dorsally, on each side with an elongate, subtriangular reddish spot lying inside the lateral margins and extending from the base to the apical third; the inner anterior edge rounded and united with a reddish stripe that extends back to the middle of the segment; markings on fourth segment similar to those on the third but the lateral reddish spot is much wider basally and the submedian vittae do not reach the middle of the segment. Fifth segment somewhat stained, but apparently with a pair of widely separated reddish vittae on the anterior half and with sublateral reddish triangles on the basal two-thirds. Pile black, yellow on the base of the first segment. Second abdominal segment constricted, gently widening from the middle to the apex, the third strongly widening from base to apex, the fourth with parallel sides. The second segment apparently has an oblique yellow spot on each side behind the middle.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Chapada, Brazil (Williston Collection).

This species somewhat resembles *livida* Schiner in general appearance but is at once distinguished by the black facial stripe.